



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and as the validity of *Sylvia pinus* Wilson is not affected by the earlier *Certhia pinus* Linn. nor by *Sylvia pinus* Lath., a mere reference of the former to the genus *Sylvia*, the Pine Warbler should revert to its old name of *pinus* and be known as *Dendroica pinus* (Wils.).—WITMER STONE, *Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) on Belle Isle, Detroit, Mich.—On page 463 of 'The Auk,' for 1920 there is a note by Bradshaw H. Swales recording a Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) seen by him on Belle Isle, May 6, 1920.

Strange as it may seem I probably saw the same warbler on that date as my report to the Biological Survey will disclose. I saw the bird first about 8 A. M. and watched it for some time. It was in low bushes on the edge of a road bordering one of the canals. It would drop down to the ground, then up to the low bush again, constantly uttering its fine, high "chip" note and nervously flitting about in such a manner as to show the extensive white on the tail. Finally I walked on through the woods but when I returned to the same locality an hour or so later the bird, a lovely male in full plumage, was still in the immediate vicinity. I sat down and watched him again for some time and knew that there was no mistake in the identification as I had seen and studied many of this species while living in Indianapolis, Indiana, where the bird is fairly common.—ETTA S. WILSON, *Detroit, Mich.*

Some Records of Breeding Birds for the Vicinity of Washington, D. C.—During the many years of collecting oological material in the marshes along the Potomac River on the District of Columbia boundary line and vicinity, I have personally collected nests and eggs of the following species, which have never been recorded.

***Rallus virginianus*.** VIRGINIA RAIL.—While collecting with my son Edward E. Court, June 3, 1917, we found two nests of this species, containing 7 and 11 eggs respectively, in the marshes just back of Jackson City. The nests were built among the cat-tails about six inches above high water, and composed of reeds, lily stems and marsh grass. In both cases the eggs were heavily incubated, but made perfect specimens. There were other pairs nesting as we heard birds at several other places in the marsh.

The eggs were all uniform in color, a light cream-white, spotted mostly at the large ends, with reddish-brown and with faint markings of lavender.

The whole time we were in this part of the marsh the birds were within twenty feet of us.

***Rallus elegans*.** KING RAIL.—Reported by Dr. Chas. W. Richmond and Mr. S. S. Dickey, Pennsylvania, as nesting here. This season Mr. Ernest A. Sikken, Hyattsville, Maryland, and myself found a set of eleven eggs in the marshes back of Jackson City, Virginia. This set is in the Sikken collection. The eggs were incubated about five days. This is one of the rarest of the nesting species in this locality.